

The patients have a separate bathroom and lavatory, also a rack room for special utensils, furnished with hopper trays for scouring same. Additional equipment for giving shower brush bath, needle bath and electric blanket bath. Portable X-Ray outfit, blood-pressure apparatus and microscope. Clinical laboratory methods are employed for ordinary examinations of urine, blood or sputum.

Then come the modern surgery and sterilization rooms. The sterilizing room, all white with magnesite flooring, is equipped with a Bramhall Deane sterilizer, separate utensils and instrument sterilizers, two nickle tanks of generous capacity for hot and cold sterile water. Foot pedal tap connected with hot and cold water facilitates the surgeon's scrubbing up. Ample closet room for supplies, clinical charts, instruments and accessories.

The surgery or operating room, all white, magnesite flooring with center drain, has a generous north lighting received from five windows. Also a center electric cluster of 400 candlepower sheds a splendid light for any emergency or night operations. Equipment consists of an adjustable steel operating table, Mayo stand, three-bowl stand and irrigator, one additional instrument and dressings table and the anesthetic cart, thermocautery outfit and extension "field light."

The indoor ambulance of substantial build and the wheel chair are ever ready to assist the patient.

The meetings of the Glenn County Medical Society are held in this hospital.

All the representative physicians and surgeons in the county have welcomed this project and shown their appreciation by bringing their patients to the sanitarium.

Country doctors were formerly thought to be provincial in their line of work. If some of their work could be seen when the proper place and accessories are provided for them, prejudiced minds would be convinced beyond a doubt.

This shows the importance of the hospital in the small community. It benefits the patients at home by furnishing the best facilities for their care, and at the same time stimulates the country doctor to exercise his dexterity to greater advantage. It often proves his latent skill when he knows he can get the proper setting for the furtherance of his work and can subsequently rely upon capable help to insure his success.

Department of Pharmacy and Chemistry

Edited by FELIX LENGFELD, Ph. D.

Help the propaganda for reform by prescribing official preparations. The committees of the U. S. P. and N. F. are chosen from the very best therapists, pharmacologists, pharmacognosists and pharmacists. The formulae are carefully worked out and the products tested in scientifically equipped laboratories under the very best conditions. Is it not plausible to assume that these preparations are, at least, as good as those evolved with far inferior facilities by the mercenary nostrum maker who claims all the law will allow?

Malt soups and malt extracts have been recommended to keep up the calcium balance in the body and the beneficial effect attributed to maltose or to the potassium carbonate added, or to both. Recent experiments seem to indicate that the beneficial effects of the malt soups are not due to maltose or alkaline carbonate.

There is a law preventing the use of saccharine in food stuffs under any condition, although it may be used in medicine. This law was originally modeled after the German law which was adopted by the German Government, not because saccharine was found injurious, but because it interfered with the use of sugar and the German Government wanted to protect the sugar manufacturers. Dur-

ing the war saccharine was very largely used in Germany and also in this country, the law not being very rigidly enforced. However, now that sugar is again available, the law is again to be enforced. Of course saccharine is not a substitute for sugar as a food and it is a fraud to sell it for this purpose, but it seems this law should be changed to some extent.

Biological reactive proteins for the detection of food idiosyncracies are now on the market and can be readily obtained.

Among the preparations submitted to the Council of Pharmacy & Chemistry of the A. M. A. for inclusion in the N. N. F. was "Haven's Wonderful Discovery" for the cure of Influenza, etc. The directions on this were to take a hot foot bath three succeeding nights, adding three tablespoonfuls of baking soda and applying remedy to the affected parts. The discovery was found to consist of oil of wintergreen, oil of sassafras, oil of black pepper, spirits of camphor, spirits of turpentine, spirits of chloroform and alcohol. It seems unbelievable that anyone should submit such a mixture to the Council and expect their endorsement so as to present this preparation to physicians as ethical. It looks like a joke but it is not improbable that the manufacturer really thinks he has something wonderful and will complain that he is the object of official persecution. It is possible, too, that he thinks his preparation quite as wonderful as some of the mixtures of animal extracts and digestive ferments presented to the medical profession for its approval.

The amended law has made one step in the right direction. The Harrison Act seemed to consider remedies containing less than 2 grains opium to the ounce as harmless and they could be sold without any regulation whatsoever. This has now been changed, and a record must be kept of their sale. It is doubtful if anyone acquired the narcotic habit from the use of cough mixtures containing small quantities of heroin or codeine as the other ingredients were of such a nature as to make their indiscriminate use rather discouraging. However, there can be no doubt that at least one popular colic remedy is used very largely on account of the opium and alcohol it contains. A limit of 2 grains to the ounce was originally fixed so that paregoric could be freely sold and extensively used as a household remedy. It was difficult to get opium and the sale of alcohol was being made more and more difficult and yet it was very easy to get a mixture of these which is probably more dangerous than either one by itself. The paregoric habit has been growing materially in the last few years. There has been some attempt at legislation, as for instance a municipal ordinance prohibiting the sale of more than one ounce of paregoric at a time, but this simply meant that the fiend must go to a number of stores in order to get a sufficient quantity to satisfy his appetite.

Many people have not known that paregoric was dangerous or habit forming. This is shown by the fact that the sale of paregoric has been cut down to 50 per cent. in one drug store that has discarded the old label and adopted a new label indicating the danger of its use. It is to be hoped that a bill now before the State Legislature prohibiting the sale of paregoric excepting on a physician's prescription, will pass and be rigidly enforced.

The Federal Anti-Narcotic Act has been extensively amended in connection with the new War Revenue Act. The physician is now required to pay a license fee of \$3 a year instead of \$1 as heretofore. This increase went into effect January 1st, 1919, so that every physician is required to register and to pay \$1 for the term from January 1st to June 30th, 1919. At the time of writing this, the forms for this tax have not been issued. It is understood that a form will be sent to each physician and that he can fill out this

form and then send a \$1 money order without the necessity of appearing in person before a notary or deputy collector. In addition to this there is a stamp of 1 cent required on each ounce or fraction thereof in original package. Any package which does not contain this stamp may be confiscated. It is probable that a tube of hypodermic tablets will be considered an original package and that a stamp will be put over the cork in a rather unsanitary manner. In the meanwhile, every physician is expected to label all packages narcotics which he may have on hand as follows:

On hand Inventory February 25th, 1919—with the physician's initials. Failure to do this subjects the package to confiscation. A physician is also required to keep a record, for at least two years, of any narcotics which he may give to his patients except such as he may use on the patient himself. It is not specifically stated that the physician must label any narcotic he gives a patient with the patient's name, address, as well as the physician's name, address and registry number, but any narcotic found in the possession of an unlicensed person without this information may be confiscated.

State Board of Medical Examiners

REGULAR MEETING.

A regular meeting of the Board of Medical Examiners of the State of California was held at 1500 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, March 17-20th, inclusive, for the purpose of conducting the routine business, examinations, and other matters that properly might come before the Board.

Written examinations were conducted in the subjects prescribed by law for physicians and surgeons, drugless practitioners, chiroprodists and midwives, and forty-eight applicants presented themselves for such examinations.

Reciprocity applications were considered by the Board as follows:

Physician's and Surgeon's certificate.....	117
"To practice Osteopathy".....	4
Drugless Practitioner certificate	1
Total	122

Of the 117 reciprocity applicants for a physician's and surgeon's certificate, a considerable number were orally examined by the Board, as provided in Section 13.

The following citations were issued and hearings held under the provisions of Section 14:

Austin, Silas A.—Case dismissed.
 Burnet, Jay Otis—Certificate revoked.
 Calhoun, James V.—Continued to June meeting.
 Davis, Magnet J., Case dismissed.
 Haight, Frederick—Case dismissed.
 Hickok, Galen—Continued to June meeting; new citation to be issued.
 Holsman, Charles K.—Out of jurisdiction; new citation to be issued.
 Jacobsen, Moses—Request for restoration of certificate revoked Feb., 1918, continued until June meeting.
 Kleeman, Geo. E.—Probation terminated; case dismissed.
 Kroetz, Mary—Former order of revocation rescinded, based on action of Superior Court, City and County of San Francisco, on a writ of review.
 Richardson, Geo. Henry—Certificate revoked.
 Sander, Alfred T. A.—Certificate revoked.
 Sieffert, John H.—Continued until June meeting; new citation to be issued.

The Board also held a hearing in the matter of the College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, of Los Angeles, following the court decision in Los Angeles as a result of the writ of

review filed with the Board subsequent to the action of the February, 1918, meeting, striking the College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons from the list of approved colleges of the State of California, effective June, 1918.

After presentation of the facts by Attorney Ward, representing the Board, and Attorney Robert B. Jennings and President Harry W. Forbes, both representing the College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, during which presentation the College filed with the Board a communication setting forth their points, it was determined that in conformance with the request of Attorney Jennings and President Forbes, acting for the College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, a continuance be granted until the June, 1919, meeting for final disposition.

The application of Dr. Calvin Case for restoration of his certificate, revoked at the January, 1917, meeting of the Board, was deferred for final action until the June, 1919, meeting.

The Board refused to re-consider its former action in denying the reciprocity application of George Michael Dunne, after calling Dr. Dunne before the Board for interrogation as to certain information now on file regarding his prior affiliations.

The various committees, Legal and Investigation Departments of the Board, filed reports as noted in the minutes of the Board.

The Secretary reported the following applications as filed since January 1, 1919:

Class A, 21; Class AB, 2; Class BB, 2; Class C, 117; Class CB, 4; Class CBB, 1; Class D, 5; Class F, 6.

The Secretary also reported the issuance of one physician's and surgeon's written, and seven physician's and surgeon's reciprocity certificates since the filing of the annual report—proper issuance having been withheld pending the filing of further data.

Duplicate certificates have been issued to Frederick K. Lord and Peter B. Wood.

The following changes of name, substantiated by proper affidavit, have been filed since January 1st:

New	Old
DeBlois, Myrtle	(Welcome)
Frei, Letha R.	(Tyler)
Kimball, Edna	(Field)
Ruth, Zoe M.	(Kindig)
Strickler, Florence E.	(Dunlop)
Van Soest, Ella	(Horstman)

Seven licentiates from California have received reciprocity endorsement to other States.

LICENSING EXAMINATION.

Los Angeles, California, March 18, 1919.

ANATOMY AND HISTOLOGY.

P. & S. Drugless.

ERNEST SISSON, D. O.
 (Answer ten questions only.)

1. Give the histology of the blood.
2. Give the histology of the retina.
3. (a) Name the ligaments of the knee joint.
 (b) What tendons pass behind the internal malleolus?
4. What structures contact with the diaphragm's upper side? Lower side?
5. Name the muscles attached to the lines aspera.
6. Outline the boundaries of lungs in front and back.
7. Name the structures passing under the zygoma.
8. (a) Give the floor of Scarpas triangle from without inward.
 (b) Show how the external popliteal nerve gets to the front of the leg.
9. Give the nerve supply of the integument of the hand.